1. Name

historic West Liberty Presbyterian Church; West Liberty Federated Church
and or common West Liberty Federated Church

2. Location

street & number Main (Liberty) Street (Route 83) ___ not for publication
city, town West Liberty ___ vicinity of congressional district First
state West Virginia code 54 county Ohio code 069

3. Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Ownership</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Present Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>district</td>
<td>public</td>
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<tr>
<td>building(s)</td>
<td>private</td>
<td>unoccupied</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>structure</td>
<td>both</td>
<td>work in progress</td>
<td>educational</td>
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<tr>
<td>site</td>
<td>Public Acquisition</td>
<td>in process</td>
<td>entertainment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>object</td>
<td></td>
<td>being considered</td>
<td>government</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Owner of Property

name Presbytery of the Upper Ohio Valley
street & number 907 National Road
city, town Wheeling ___ vicinity of state West Virginia 26003

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Ohio County Courthouse
street & number 12th and Chapline Streets
city, town Wheeling state West Virginia

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title ___________________________ has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes ___ no
date ___________________________ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local
depository for survey records ___________________________
city, town ______________________ state
7. Description

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The West Liberty Federated Church is a simple rectangular form with projecting entrance vestibule. Both front and sides are articulately divided by architectural elements, a central projection defines three bays across the west (front) elevation while indented panels distinguish five bays on each side. Following typical practices of High Victorian Gothic style, builders incorporated brick and stone into a bichrome exterior, using both common (on rear and sides) and stretcher bonding atop the dressed sandstone foundation (a beveled water table carries the slightly protruding basement walls into line with main walls above). Finally, steeply pitched roofs of vestibule (with original slate shingles) and main unit are behind parapet gables.

Church entrances are through a double-door vestibule (doors here have a simple, almost primitive, vertical board arrangement) and a rear opening at basement level (with paneled surrounds). Penetration is regular and symmetrical, featuring pointed-arch windows, five to each side and two at the front (stained-glass panes formerly in these double-hung sash were replaced after a hurricane did considerable damage in the 1950s). Other openings include a design of three circles on the front wall above the vestibule and a closed-in, lancet-type window between the former and gable peak.

Projections above roof level are numerous. These include four low brick chimneys, two on each side, minaret-like elements atop pillars at each corner, and the high steeple with open belfry. This latter feature emphasizes overall verticality with a high, pointed roof above the belfry and a base that incorporates alternating indentations and projections at corners.

Exterior decoration is subtle in variation of brick and stone, but it defines the structure's character. Typical of Gothic design, it uses pointed and steep-pitched elements while delightfully blending red brick and buff sandstone in a bichrome presentation offset by white-painted wooden trim. On the front, decorative sandstone caps buttresses, forms coring at the vestibule, is used in sills and hoodmolds of windows, and is implanted as shield-like designs beside and below the stone-surrounded three-circle window. Brick corbeling creates a pointed-arch cornice on the west and is used to bring side bay recesses in line with a flat cornice on north and south elevations.

The interior mimics the evident height of exterior roof, although inside ceiling is about fifteen feet below outside roof. Above double doors leading into the sanctuary is the only remaining stained-glass window. While general features are rather plain (darkly stained woodwork, including chairrail, and painted plaster walls), a striking pressed-tin ceiling (inset into sections outlined by wooden beams that spring from wall supports) is impressive. Richly decorative in its patterns, this feature (painted white, but peeling) dominates interior architecture.

Beneath the sanctuary there is a partial basement (enlarged around
the 1930s), approached from an enclosed stair at the northeast corner and formed into several rooms. Walls here are about twenty-four inches thick. Other than changes in this basement and replacement of stained-glass windows, alterations have been few. Most recent have been installation of a new roof (except on the vestibule) and low-pressure sandblasting and silicone coating of exterior walls (brick surfaces appear lightly bitted in some sections).
West Liberty's Federated Church today stands as what might be the premier architectural expression within this old community. Its setting on a knoll in a town surrounded by rolling hills adds to its general verticality, thus providing a prominent reference point in a panoramic view from any direction. Its use of characteristic High Victorian Gothic design is unique in this village, and the bichrome exterior with dominating tower and corner "minarets" is attractive. Not all significant architectural elements are on the exterior, however, as is attested by an equally pleasing pressed-tin ceiling recessed between wooden beams.

Explanation of Significance Statement

Presbyterianism at West Liberty extends back to 1782; a formal congregation was organized at then Ohio Court House in 1788. The present building was constructed in 1873 as their third church edifice, and since 1922 it has been a federated institution, serving both Presbyterians and Methodists. Community involvement by clergy and congregation led to the founding of West Liberty Academy in 1838, a school to which present West Liberty State College traces its roots.

At a cost of approximately $10,000, this church was completed and dedicated in 1873. Its High Victorian Gothic style combined with the congregation's established position to provide immediate recognition of its architectural prominence. Although relatively small in dimensions and subtle in features, this edifice strongly reveals important detail and sophistication. From characteristic use of more than one exterior facing material to a general steepness and pointed nature of gables, windows and doors, it displays attachment to its period and style.

Among outstanding features are its blending of buff sandstone with red brick to form a bichrome appearance highlighted in hoodmolds, shield-like decorations and buttress caps at the vestibule. Corner pillars culminating in octagonal capped "minarets" combine with a rather intricate steeple and belfry to emphasize height and complement pointed arches of windows below. Even an almost primitive roughness of vertical-board double entrance doors is important here, providing a note of provinciality and local "flavor."

The interior, too, is generally subtle in its features, and the high pressed-tin ceiling (believed to have been made in nearby Wheeling), although becoming a fairly common element at the time of church construction, is well matched to outside lines. Offset by exposed wooden beams, this recessed ceiling is composed of a series of square blocks, embossed with curvilinear or floral designs, surrounded by a border of undulating
patterns formed into several rows. It presents a subtle decoration where plainness often is a rule.

Within its village setting and viewed from hillsides that encom-
pass West Liberty, the Federated Church stands out as a special
component of the townscape. It is an uncomplicated but well designed
building that combines certain characteristic elements of High
Victorian Gothic style with vernacular interpretations to produce a
significant landmark in this small West Virginia town.
CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9

Page 2

West Liberty Federated Church, West Liberty, Ohio County, West Virginia


Wilson, Gill I. The Story of Presbyterianism in West Virginia, N.d.
9. Major Bibliographical References
Earl, Jesse A. A Sketch of the Early History of West Liberty and Short Creek. N.p., n.d. (West Liberty, 1938?).

10. Geographical Data
Acreage of nominated property 1/3 acre (approximately)
Quadrangle name Bethany, W.Va., Pa.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UMT References</th>
<th></th>
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<tr>
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<td>C Zone Easting Northing</td>
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<tr>
<td>G Zone Easting Northing</td>
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</table>

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification
The church is located on town lots 34, 35 and 36 in West Liberty, fronted by W.Va. Route 88 (Main or Liberty Street).

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>state code</th>
<th>county code</th>
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</thead>
</table>

11. Form Prepared By
name/title James E. Harding, Historian
organization Historic Preservation Unit
Historic Preservation Unit
The Cultural Center
Capitol Complex
street & number
city or town Charleston
state West Virginia

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification
The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

| national | state | local |

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

| title | date |

For HCRA use only
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:
date

Chief of Registration